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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1843

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.
Containing the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 16,878

號九十月六年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917.

已丁未歲年六國民華中

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
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Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro order
representing Bank Notes.

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General Manager.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
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\$17.50 to all Coast Ports.

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Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
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DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS
[Illustration of a Hudson motor car]
[Illustration of an Overland motor car]
[Illustration of a Harley Davidson motor cycle]
[Illustration of a Harley Davidson motor cycle]
[Telephone 482]
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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

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THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
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STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
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CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 700 feet long.

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Shipyard: Shum-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 5.
Estimates furnished on application.

HONGKONG, APRIL 1, 1912.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
AGENTS:
SUTHERLAND & SONS
— TELEPHONE 16 312 —
[Illustration of a ship at the dock]

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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

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MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms: From \$5 per day max. Telegraph add: "Peaceful",
P.O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

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ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
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PRICE \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMANY'S PEACE FORMULA.

AUSTRIAN SATISFACTION.

AMSTERDAM, June 18.
The Austrian newspapers welcome
the Norddeutsche Zeitung's state-
ment, to the effect that the Russian
formula of peace without annexations
and indemnities is acceptable to
Germany, as final evidence of the
similarity of the Austro-German
peace aims.

LATER.
It seems that general recognition
in Germany has been an advance
in the direction of the acceptance
of the formula of "no annexations"
and "no indemnities," but it is not
certain whether that formula is
applicable only to Russia.

The formula, which is controlled
by the Government, especially
opposes a crushing peace, saying
that it is essential that peace should
not create an unbearable situation for
any belligerent.

Meanwhile, there is much satisfac-
tion in London and in Allied coun-
tries at the Russian Government's
dismissal of Grimm and the approval
of this by the Council of Workmen's
and Soldiers' Delegates, and also
Russia's exclusion of the "no
separate peace agreement" from the
discussion at the proposed allied
conference. This has greatly renewed
confidence both in London and
Paris.

SWITZERLAND AND THE PEACE PROPOSAL.

AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT.

London, June 18.
The Times states that the trans-
mission of the dishonourable German
peace proposal to Petrograd, by M.
Hohmann, the Swiss Foreign Minis-
ter, is an international incident
requiring the most prompt investiga-
tion. It seems scarcely distinguish-
able from an unneutral step by the
Swiss Government in the interests
of Germany, and to the detriment
of the Allies.

The Times says: "We reserve
judgment, pending firm representa-
tions, which the Allies, we assume,
will make to Bern."

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON'S APPEAL TO RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, June 18.

A long and powerful statement,
addressed by Mr. Henderson to the
Petrograd soldiers, in connection
with the projected Socialist Inter-
national Conference, concludes as
follows:—

"We must be careful, for our
choice to-day may lie between honour
and infamy, untimely peace and
years of fear; and a few months of
fighting and suffering and lasting
peace. These are, I think, the views
of the overwhelming majority of
organised workers in Great Britain."

STRONG ENEMY LOCAL ATTACK.

BRITISH FALL BACK FROM
ADVANCED POSTS.

London, June 18.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
"Early this morning the enemy
delivered a strong local attack on the
positions we captured on June 14,
to the east of Monchy-le-Preux.

After severe fighting we were com-
pelled to fall back from our advanced
posts, which had been established
before our main new position, which
we still hold, on Infantry Hill.
There was "local" artillery
activity to the north of the Scarpe,
and enemy artillery activity near
Ypres."

AIR RAIDS.

TREMENDOUS AERIAL ATTACK ON
GHENT.

AMSTERDAM, June 18.
"After the tremendous aerial attack
on Ghent, on June 16, it became
known that Curiel Freres' great
munition works had been entirely
gutted and the Kommandur's house
destroyed. There were numerous
casualties."

THE ENEMY'S AIR ATTACK ON "IMPORTANT FORTRESSES."

London, June 18.
A German communiqué, referring
to yesterday's raid, speaks of attack-
ing "important fortresses" in the
south of England, with good results.
It admits that the British airmen
brought down a Zeppelin.

MR. BONAR LAW AND THE REPRISALS QUESTION.

London, June 18.
In the House of Commons, replying
to a batch of questions advocating
reprisals for enemy air raids, Mr. Bonar
Law said that it was a mistake to
assume that air-raiding was confined to
the enemy. Our air forces in France
raided the German communications
and other military objectives behind the
lines, and with the increase of our air
forces and the improvement of our machines,
air-raiding would at longer range ob-
jectives was becoming more and more
practicable. The Government was con-
sulting the military authorities and Sir
Douglas Haig, regarding the most
effective methods for meeting the situa-
tion. It was obviously not desirable to
give the enemy any idea as to our
intentions.

Replying to supplementary questions
as to whether the Government had
decided upon reprisals, Mr. Bonar Law
declared that the Government had a
perfectly open mind, in the sense that
it intended to take steps, not merely
for damaging the enemy but for the
prevention of raids like those which
had taken place recently.

FRENCH COMMENT ON THE RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

Paris, June 18.
Newspapers state that Germany
now knows the cost of England is
as well guarded as London. They
point out, commenting on the bring-
ing down of the Zeppelin, that it
shows Great Britain's remarkable
aerial mastery. With one exception,
all the recent Zeppelin raids on
England have resulted disastrously
for the raiders.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

London, June 18.

The Admiralty announces that an
enemy submarine sank the British
transport *Cameronian*, on June 2, in
the Eastern Mediterranean.
There were a small number of
troops aboard of whom 52 are
missing.

Eleven of the crew, including the
Captain, are also missing.

AN ENEMY SUBMARINE ATTACKED BY JAPANESE DESTROYERS.

London, June 18.

The Admiralty announces that a
Japanese torpedo boat, attacked and
it is believed, sunk an enemy submarine
in the Mediterranean on Thursday.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT CONTRADICTED.

London, June 18.

The Admiralty announces that the
German wireless message, stating
that a German submarine sank a
British destroyer in the Mediter-
ranean on June 11, was untrue.

(Continued on Page 5)



Hughes & Hough

Auctioneers to the Government.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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Telegraphic Address
"MIMION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

SATURDAY,

the 23rd June, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

Comprising—
A variety of Dress Materials including Blue and White Serge, Alpaca (Blue, Black and White), Prints, Holland White Linen, Drill, etc., etc., Counterpanes, Blankets, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, etc., etc., etc.

Sun Hats, Panama Hats, Lady's Silk Hoses, etc., etc.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 16, 1917. 1888

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

SATURDAY,

the 23rd June, 1917, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A CONSUMPTION OF "MANGANESE PUMPS"

(will be sold in small lots to suit intending purchasers).
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 16, 1917. 1889

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 P.M. at their Sales Room, Lee House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid, and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "A" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101, and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101, together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon, known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1886.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8440 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.40.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—8775 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$87.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong. Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK, or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 15 CENTS (5 CENTS) PER COPY.

WHAT TO DO WHEN NERVES GO WRONG

A Physician's Advice

MEN and women who suffer from weak nerves, who tire easily, can't sleep, have brain fag, low vitality, general weariness, loss of strength, dulled ambition, lack of will power, or any of those symptoms that so surely arise from poor, unsteady, unstrung nerves, or nerve force run low, should try taking a little Sargol with their meals for a few days and note results. This preparation is the greatest ginger-up stimulant and nerve vitalizer ever known for putting the good old "pep" and ambition, courage and real vital energy into a tired, run-down and shattered nervous system. Here is a test worth trying. The next time you feel tired, blue, or when your nerves are fairly crying out, take two Sargol tablets. Then wait for just ten minutes, and note results. Sargol seems to go straight to the nerve cells and starts work the minute it reaches them. It brings a ten minute change from that awful dull, weak, lousy, don't-give-a-hang feeling to brightness, strength, clear-headedness and courage. It calms and strengthens the nerves of people who get the "jumps" and fidgets, and gives them poise, power and tremendous reserve energy. Sargol is absolutely harmless, contains no habit-forming drugs, and is always safe, easy, pleasant and efficient. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and many other leading chemists in Hongkong and vicinity sell it in 40 tablets to a package.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot

The property consists of—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lybott," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124022 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1886.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

QEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer
Hongkong, April 20, 1917. 1748

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



OHERRY & CO.

PRIDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 401.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Price: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

F.M.S. RUBBER IN 1916.

ENEMY'S SYNTHETIC PRODUCT: CULTIVATION AND TAPPING.

The Director of Agriculture, F.M.S., in his 1916 report states—

The price of plantation rubber has ruled, consistently high throughout the year, and in spite of high freight rates and higher cost of materials on this side the profits continue to be very considerable. "Estates continue to show admirable keenness in reducing their cost of production, and it has now reached a figure on some of the older plantations that a few years ago would have been considered impossible. Rumours of the successful production of synthetic rubber continue to reach us from Germany, but judging from the tone of the German correspondence in American rubber papers, the production of this has not yet reached the stage when it is of any practical value to the Central Empires. It must be kept in view, however, that the well-trained German chemists must be spurred on to enormous efforts by the military demands of their country, and that commercial competition of synthetic with plantation rubber is one of the possibilities of the future.

During my stay at home, I took the opportunity of visiting a number of the largest rubber works in England and Scotland, and the variety of uses to which plantation rubber is being put in connection with the war was extremely noticeable.

Thinning out has been maintained on most estates in Malaya, and generally with considerable benefit. Many plantations even now delay taking action on these lines in fear of the resultant temporary decrease in yields. It is in my opinion, a great mistake to postpone this very necessary operation; the longer it is left the more difficult it becomes and the more damage is done to the remaining trees, which take much longer to recover what should be their normal growth. Thinning out should be started as soon as the trees are brought into tapping, and should be continued ruthlessly year by year until the permanent number of trees is desired to retain per acre is secured; this, of course, will vary according to soil and conditions.

Arrangements have been made for carrying out an experiment at Castleton Estate on the value of thinning out. Four blocks, comprising in all 40 acres, have been selected, and the yields from each block are being recorded separately for six months, after which period two blocks will be thinned out while two will remain as controls.

Tapping continues to be the subject of much experiment and more discussion. By degrees we are collecting a fair amount of empirical knowledge on this subject, but until we have the staff to devote more attention to work on the physiology of the rubber tree, we cannot hope to deal with it on a scientific basis. It is not to be expected that any one system of tapping will ever be generally adopted; it is obvious, for instance, that this must vary according to the number of trees maintained per acre and according to soil conditions, quality of tapping or any factor that influences bark renewal. It is possible that different situations, with a small number of trees to the acre, may be able to tap over half the circumference of the tree daily for many years without injury and by so doing secure a larger yield than by following a more conservative system. On the other hand, I have seen estates where it was obvious that the bark renewal was so slow that not more than one out of a quarter of a circumference could be maintained.

Super-imposed cuts are going out of favour and the favourite systems now are one cut on one-quarter or one-third or on one-half (or alternatively one cut, on each of two adjacent quarters) of a tree. Daily tapping is coming into greater favour as compared with that on alternate days.

In addition to the experiments already in hand, an experiment, on old trees, to show the effect of a single cut on a quarter against a single V on half the tree tapped daily and alternate days, respectively was commenced at Batu Tiga. A set of five tapping experiments, in duplicate, was started at Kuala Lumpur, in April, and of eight different systems, in duplicate, at Weld's Hill in May. In these tests all excessive methods of tapping have been eliminated, and the period allowed for bark renewal, on young trees, is five years and four months. A comparison of the yields of rubber obtained from a unit area of bark, at different heights of the tree, is in progress. A comprehensive series of tests is being conducted on Castleton Estate and Batu Tiga to show the difference in total yield of rubber obtained from tapping to the right and to the left of the central vertical channel.

Experiments on an estate scale are being carried out, in conjunction with the management, on New London Estate, Selangor, and yields are being recorded from one cut, a quarter, one-third, and a half circumference, respectively. On Pondok Tanggor Government Plantation, Perak, a large scale comparison is being made on old trees between one cut on a quarter daily and two cuts on alternate days.

HOW THE END WILL COME.

THE RHINE BOGEY.

Mr. Francis Gribble says cautiously, "The price of plantation rubber has ruled, consistently high throughout the year, and in spite of high freight rates and higher cost of materials on this side the profits continue to be very considerable. "Estates continue to show admirable keenness in reducing their cost of production, and it has now reached a figure on some of the older plantations that a few years ago would have been considered impossible. Rumours of the successful production of synthetic rubber continue to reach us from Germany, but judging from the tone of the German correspondence in American rubber papers, the production of this has not yet reached the stage when it is of any practical value to the Central Empires. It must be kept in view, however, that the well-trained German chemists must be spurred on to enormous efforts by the military demands of their country, and that commercial competition of synthetic with plantation rubber is one of the possibilities of the future.

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Super-imposed cuts are going out of favour and the favourite systems now are one cut on one-quarter or one-third or on one-half (or alternatively one cut, on each of two adjacent quarters) of a tree. Daily tapping is coming into greater favour as compared with that on alternate days.

than ours, have enough to enable them to put up a very formidable fight. They have found a substitute for copper; they extract glycerine from nuts and nuts and sunflower seed, and distil it from the corpses of the slain and they hold mines which produce an abundance of iron. But these mines are the crux of the situation. The mines which matter are those of the Russian de Brie, and most of the blast-furnaces which matter are in that neighbourhood; some of them in France, some of them in Germany, and a few of them, worked with German capital, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg—the frontier running right through the middle of the deposits. From those mines the Germans are now extracting no less than seven-eighths of the iron used for the manufacture of their shells and guns. Upon that iron they are absolutely dependent. The mines of Silesia do not produce enough iron—do not produce nearly enough iron—to enable them to carry on. It is impossible for them to import anything like the quantity which they require from Sweden; while Austria needs such iron as she has for her own uses. It was stated, in fact, in the memorandum addressed to the Chancellor in May, 1915, by six industrial associations that if these iron mines had to be abandoned the "war would be as good as lost."

At the same time anyone who troubles to know what is knowable may feel quite sure that the Rhine fortresses are not going to enable Germany to hold out for terms. The High Command no doubt would prefer that expedient to surrender, but they also know that it is now a practical expedient in the conditions of modern warfare—that they cannot adopt it even if the starvation difficulty can be surmounted. To put it paradoxically even if the Rhine line were impregnable, it could not be held in the conditions which will prevail when it is reached. It is these conditions not the strength of the fortresses which we have to bear in mind if we want to look into the future and consider how the end will come. Food questions apart, Germany's power of resistance is limited by two things: the moral of the troops and the supply of munitions. If the German armies continue to be hampered as they are being hampered now it is a safe prediction that these essentials will give out before the end gives out. They will go down the faster because the food is scarce, for underfed workers are inefficient workers in munition factories as elsewhere, but the collapse will surely come in both departments before the last crust or the last turnip has been eaten. Let us try to see how this will happen and with what unavoidable military results.

GERMANY'S "NERVES."

Under the heading "Nerves" the military critic of the "Vossische Zeitung" dwells on the so-called "unfounded" excitement which, together with many letters he has received from readers, proves that "the nerves of many readers are suspiciously beginning to give way." He continues:—
"Everyone to-day knows that we are waging a war of defence against a gigantic superiority. It is impossible for us always with flying banners to march from victory to victory. This war is a struggle of life and death, not of equal against equal. We know that we, as regards numbers and strength of material, are inferior, but we have firm confidence that we, as a whole, possess the nerves which, as Marshal von Hindenburg says, are necessary for final victory. Every German behind the front should endeavour not to shatter the strength of nerves, even if any military event does not turn out as he desires. Confidence in our supreme army command is and remains the main thing. This confidence we may consider identical with good nerves."
The writer, continuing, says:—"The situation around Arras is just what we might expect. The reverse near Arras clearly proves to the man who has followed all events of the world-war in its details, how right Marshal von Hindenburg's retreat was. What has happened near Arras would have happened on the entire front to the far south of the Somme. There is no remedy against the immense superiority of heavy artillery and trench-mortars. A retreat, in order to give the war if possible the form of field warfare, was the only way of nullifying the enemy's material superiority of mechanical means of war."

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Floor (above the Dragon Garage)
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Apply to—
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
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THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

8.02 p.m. New Moon.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, June 22—
Anniversary of the King's Coronation.
SATURDAY, June 23—
Prince of Wales' Birthday (1894).
Dragon Boat Festival.
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous
Stock at Messrs. Hughes and Hough.
Noon—Auction of Manganese Paddy
at Messrs. Hughes and Hough.
SUNDAY, June 24—
Midsummer Day.
WEDNESDAY, June 27—
Entries close for third Gymkhana.
THURSDAY, June 28—
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock
Exchange.
MONDAY, July 1—
Dominion Day, Canada.
SATURDAY, July 7—
3.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communication
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.

All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is
\$38 per annum; per quarter and per month
pro rata.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as
the supply is limited—Cash 10/6, Credit
20/6, per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty
five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 should be
sent to the Editor, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on pages 1, 4, 5 and 3 should be
sent not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in
before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be
continued until countermanded.

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of neuralgia, whatever the trouble,
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the pain at once and cures the complaint
quickly. First application gives relief.
When a bottle of it is kept in the house
the pain of burns and scalds may be
promptly relieved, cuts and bruises
quickly healed and swellings promptly
reduced. In fact, for the household it
is just such an embrochure as every
family should be provided with. For
sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

It has been frankly admitted in the
French Chamber that the great
offensive by the French, which had
been expected in the Spring of this
year, has been postponed until the
arrival of the American army, owing
to the great concentration of troops
and guns on the western front which
what is called "the temporary pus-
sivity of the Russian army," has
allowed the enemy to make. How
long France may have to wait for
the arrival of the American army is
a secret carefully guarded by the
authorities. The arrival in France of
the American Commander-in-Chief
and his Staff of 107 persons has
already been announced, and the
increased activity of German sub-
marines in the Atlantic can perhaps
be taken to indicate a belief on the
part of the German War Lords that
the first drafts of the American Army
are likely to be on the soil of France
much sooner than they had deemed
likely or possible when the United
States Government accepted the
state of war which German lawless-
ness had thrust upon the whole
world. All we know is that more
than ten million men in American
have registered for active service;
but a nation which has hitherto had
an army with a statutory limit of
282,000 cannot put an army of a million
or half a million, in the field in a few
weeks. But America has evidently
surprised those in close touch with the
direction of the war by the prompt
and effective aid she has already given
in other directions, and very likely
she will be able to show that the
German calculations as to the
earliest date at which she can place
a large and well-equipped army in
the field are, as many other German
calculations have proved, not in
accordance with the facts. The men
being registered for active service,
three points remain to be considered:
(1) their training, including an
adequate supply of officers; (2) their
equipment; and (3) their transport
to the battlefield. Equipment would
not be difficult, so far as
least as the infantry is concerned
and the problem of artillery is
probably much more easy of solution
for America now than it was three
years ago. Probably the most
important of all questions is that of
an adequate supply of officers. An
army of a million men needs about
60,000 officers. America, it was
said a few months ago, had not got
that number or anywhere near it, but
in the summer training camp move-
ment, initiated in 1913, she has
provided herself with excellent
material which can be quickly trained.
An American writer tells us that
there are available at least 20,000
young men who have been given a
pretty thorough course in the
rudiments of military science in what
are called "summer training camps,"
where under the tutelage of regular
army officers, young men are each
year given a month or two of
intensive training. Then there are
the men who have had military
training in colleges and schools,
scores of which in the United States

make military work compulsory to
all students. Then, again, in ad-
dition to the regular army, America
has a considerable force of trained
militia, a few thousands of whom
have recently had real experience in
Mexico under the General who has
been appointed Commander-in-
Chief of the American Army in
France. These men will also be
most useful as a part of the skeleton
army which will be filled out
with new men. The results of the
recent registration have
shown that America's "potential
fighting strength is enormous, and
that America will be ready to furnish
an inexhaustible supply of men for
the Western front if they are required.
The transport of these troops is
manifestly a serious problem with
the present available shipping, ton-
nage, as we see it is estimated that
half a million tons is necessary for
an American unit of 24,000 fully
equipped, but we may be quite sure
the means of transport will be avail-
able whenever the men are ready.
It does not necessarily follow that
because France is awaiting the help
of the American army before going
forward with the big offensive in
contemplation that a position of
stalemate will exist in the interval
along the entire front. Field-Marshal
Haig is still "sledge-hammering" in
Flanders, and the probability is that
this "sledge-hammering" now begun
will steadily continue until the enemy
has been driven out of Belgium.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange this morning had risen
an eighth; T. T. 2/5 and Demand
2/4 11/16. At 11 a.m. there was a
further rise; T. T. 2/5 and Demand
2/4 13/16. At 4 o'clock this afternoon
there had been no further change.

Lady Greene, wife of H. M.'s
Ambassador at Tokyo, by means of a
King George Birthday Fund, has been
able to send home Yen 5,000, represent-
ing a year's upkeep of over 100 beds in
a British Red Cross Hospital.

A shopkeeper, of No. 13 Wing Kut
Street, has reported to the Police that
on the 15th instant he delivered shoes
to the total value of \$223.40, at the
Tai Tung Chun, in Jervois Street. The
delivery book was chopped by a man at
the store who promised to pay for the
shoes on the 16th instant. When the
shopkeeper yesterday called at the Tai
Tung Chun for payment for the shoes,
he found the store closed, and the man
who had chopped the delivery book
could not be found.

SACERDOTAL SILVER JUBILEE.

Rev. Fr. G. SPADA.

On Sunday next the 24th inst. the
Rev. Fr. G. Spada, Rector of the Rosary
Church, Kowloon, celebrates the twenty-
first anniversary of his ordination as
priest. The parishioners of Kowloon
are organising a solemn feast on that
day by a High Mass with Pontifical
assistance at 9.30 a.m., during which the
Rev. Fr. Robert, Procurator of the
Missions Etrangères, will deliver an
allocation on the subject of the festival.
A general reception will take place at
the "Club de Recreio," Kowloon,
when an illuminated address will be
presented to Rev. Fr. Spada by the
President of the Club on behalf of its
members and friends, both in Kowloon
and Hongkong.

Invitations have been sent round by
a special committee to all the Catholics
and friends of the Rev. Father, and the
Committee desire further to extend
their invitation to all friends of the
Rev. Fr. Spada to be present on that
occasion.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Approximate statement of traffic re-

	Receipts for week ending 16th June—	Aggregate Receipts for 24 weeks—
	Receipts for week	24 weeks.
This year	14,607	310,882
Last year	16,824	337,035
Increase		
Decrease	2,217	26,153

In displaying some gifts he had
received from the Kaiser, Colonel Roose-
velt gave the briefest and the kindest
description of Wilhelm on record.
"Remember," said he, "I got the
presents when he was a white man."

THE SITUATION AT
PEKING.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

RE-ELECTION OF PARLIA-
MENT.

A mandate was issued for the 17th
inst. relating to the re-election of the
Parliament. It was counter-signed
by Kung Chiu Chung.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES WANT
NAVY'S SUPPORT.

It is reported that the Southern
provinces are trying hard to get the
Navy on their side.

Admiral Sui has asked for two
weeks' sick leave, his idea being
to study the situation before coming
to a decision.

THE PROVINCES AND THEIR
"INDEPENDENCE."

Owing to the situation in the
South and the receipt of a telegram
from the Vice-President advising the
independent provinces to immedi-
ately cancel their independence,
Wong Sze Chai, Kong Chiu Chung,
and Chang Hsin held a council and
decided to ask Tuan Ki Sui and Chu
Sui Chang to persuade Nei Sze
Chung and Chang Kwei Che to
cancel their independence.

General Chang Hsin is greatly
disappointed over the unwillingness
of the independent provinces to
cancel their independence, and he
has been unable to form a Cabinet
under the leadership of Li King Hsi.

The President has asked General
Chang Hsin to arrange for the can-
cellation of the declarations of
independence by the Tschums, the
dissolution of their Headquarters in
Tientsin, and withdrawal of their
troops to the places whence they
came, and also to continue sending
the provincial remittances to the
Central Government.

General Chang Hsin promises to
arrange accordingly but has demand-
ed in return the inclusion in the
Constitution of favourable treatment
for the Manchus, the adoption
of Confucianism as the State religion,
and that he be allowed to increase
the strength of his troops by twenty
ging.

CHANG HSIN INTERVIEWS
THE EX-EMPEROR.

General Chang Hsin interviewed
Hsueh Tung (the ex-Emperor) yester-
day, calling himself his "slave,"
and said that "favourable treat-
ment" for the ex-Imperial family
would be included in the Constitu-
tion.

HONGKONG BANK SHROFF AT
COLOMBO "AT HOME."

The following is taken from a Colombo
paper—

Mr. C. Namavayam, J.P., Shroff of
the Hongkong Bank, and Mrs. Nama-
vayam held a reception on Saturday
evening at their residence in Resenead
Place, to celebrate the marriage of their
daughter, Srinati Padmayati, to Mr.
Jagannathan Tyagaraj, Barrister-at-
Law. The marriage, according to Hindu
rites, took place on Thursday night, while
on the following day Mr. and Mrs. Nama-
vayam entertained the members of the
Hindu Chetty community. The biggest
demonstration, however, was on Satur-
day when the parents of the bride enter-
tained a very large number of their
friends, arrangements for this having
been on a most extensive scale.
Additional accommodation in the shape
of a large shed was erected, and the
decorative scheme, taken as a whole, was
one which attracted a good deal of
attention. A native girl, an Indian
singer, and an Indian dancer helped
to provide a variety of attractions.

During the afternoon the Hon. Mr. F.
Browne C.M.G. proposed the health of
the bride and bridegroom, and Mr.
Tyagaraj replied. Sir Ambalavanar
Kangasabai proposed the health of the
bride and bridegroom. He spoke of the
public spirit of the former's father and
drew attention to Mr. Namavayam's
generosity in the maintenance of schools
and colleges and in a contribution of
\$200 towards the war.

Mr. Namavayam briefly replied.

A STORY FROM MEXICO.

The following story, which throws a
light on the queer conditions prevailing
in Mexico, is vouched for by a newspaper
correspondent who has spent many
years in Mexico City—

At a dinner party given by Carranza,
which was attended by the foreign
diplomats, the Chilean Minister was
sitting with General Obregon on his left.
General Obregon has lost his right arm.
Agustín, President Carranza came back
with the watch to the Chilean Minister's
dinner the Chilean found he had lost his
watch, and told of his loss to Carranza.
Carranza said, "Well, it couldn't have
been taken by Obregon, who was sitting
on your left. Leave it to me; it must be
Agustín." Presently Carranza came back
with the watch to the Chilean Minister's
dinner, who said, "You surely didn't
take him with the theft." "No," said
Carranza, with a twinkle in his eye, "he
never told it and he wasn't looking

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Criminal Sessions were re-
sumed this morning before the Chief
Justice.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.
Lo Pin, charged with committing
robbery with violence, pleaded not
guilty.

The accused was undefended. Mr.
Wakeman, the Crown Solicitor, ap-
peared for the prosecution.

The jurymen were—Messrs. B.
M. Austin, G. H. da Silva, T. C.
Nixon, F. J. Murray, F. M. N. de
Figueiredo, J. M. Gordon, and W.
Hedley.

The Crown Solicitor, outlining the
case, said that the prisoner was
charged with the very serious offence
of robbery with violence from a small
girl, seven years of age, on the
evening of June 5. The facts were
shortly that Daisy Wong, the adopted
daughter of Dr. Kew, was returning
from school at about half-past three
or four o'clock in the afternoon.

She was walking home along Broad-
wood Road and when she had got a
short way up the hill, the prisoner
caught up with her, took her into
some bushes and putting his hand
over her eyes, snatched away a gold
necklace, at which to which was a
gold coin and a jade stone orna-
ment. Dr. Kew's coolie, who was
on his way to meet his employer's
daughter, hearing cries, went to see
what was wrong and gave chase to
the prisoner. After two or three
struggles he secured the thief at a
spot known as the Coffee Plantation,
and took him to the police station.

Kwong Fook, Dr. Kew's coolie,
gave evidence from the witness box
as to capturing the accused.

At the conclusion of witness's
evidence, his Lordship said—"I
think you have behaved very well
indeed. You showed considerable
pluck when you rescued this little
girl. I do not know whether your
master has recognised your services,
but I shall refer the matter to the
Crown Solicitor so that he shall see
that you are rewarded."

Addressing the Crown Solicitor,
his Lordship said that the witness
had behaved in a very laudable man-
ner. He did not know whether the
Government had any way of recognis-
ing such services, but he would very
much like the Crown Solicitor to
represent the matter to the proper
quarter.

Dr. Kew then gave evidence as to
his coolie informing him of the
matter, and also as to certain marks
on the little girl's neck at the time,
caused by outward pressure, which
he examined.

In reply to his Lordship, Dr. Kew
said that he had already recognised
his coolie's courageous act.

Daisy Wong then stated from the
witness box that she recognised the
prisoner in the dock as the man who
had assaulted her, and she described
the details of the robbery.

A gardener employed on the
"Coffee Plantation" stated that he
saw the accused and Dr. Kew's
coolie fighting. He saw the accused
attempt to throw a brick at the
coolie and eventually he saw the
accused overpowered and taken
away.

In a statement from the dock, the
defendant said that he was accused
of stealing by the girl. When he had
got half way up the hill, just as he
was turning the corner—there is a
bend just about that place—he
knocked up against the little girl.
She became alarmed, for he nearly
knocked her down, the contact was
so severe. He put out his hands to
keep her from falling, and she called
out that he had snatched her things.
Just then the coolie was coming down
the hill and as soon as he heard the
cry "snatch things" he picked up
a brick and threw it. The coolie
then accused him of snatching the
things. He said that if the coolie
accused him of stealing him, was quite
willing to go to the police station.

The coolie took him to the first
station, where they refused to take
him in; saying that there was no
evidence against him. He was then
taken to a second police station and
it was there that a telephone message
was sent to produce evidence, after
which the girl and the witness came.
He was then pushed into a cell and
kept there for what reason he did not
know. When the girl went to the
station the chain and other things

were produced and he was accused
of stealing them. He never saw the
things before.

The jury found the accused guilty,
and his Lordship, in passing sen-
tence, said that the prisoner was a
miserable coward. He attacked a
little girl of seven or eight years of
age, took her away, and attempted
to rob her, and used violence in doing
it. But for the extremely good con-
duct of the house coolie, he would
probably have got away. His Lord-
ship said that no child was safe
whilst men of the character of the
accused were about. It was a very
bad case.

The prisoner was sentenced to five
years' hard labour and 14 strokes.

POSSESSION OF COUNTERFEIT
COIN.

Li King, who was charged yester-
day with being in possession of
counterfeit coin, was found not guilty
and was discharged.

THE ELECTROCUTION OF A
WORKMAN.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An enquiry into the death of a Chinese
blacksmith named Leung Cheng,
twenty years of age, who was
electrocuted whilst working on the roof
of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank,
on the morning of May 30th last, was
held by Mr. J. R. Wood sitting as
Coroner at the Magistrate's today.

The Jurors were: Messrs. A. H. Jack-
son, C. M. Castro and J. J. Gutierrez.
The Hon. Captain Superintendent
of Police (Mr. C. McI. Messer) appeared
to represent the Police.

In outlining the circumstances attend-
ing the death of the deceased, Captain
Messer stated that on May 30th last
alterations were being made on the
roof of the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank. A cement and concrete roofing
was being laid and the deceased was
employed by the contractor who was
undertaking the work. At about 7.30
o'clock, a Chinese boy, also engaged in
work on the roof of the Bank, saw the
deceased approaching an unbalanced coil
of wire, which lay on the north-east
corner of the roof. The boy called to the
deceased not to tread on the wire,
shouting, "Electricity! electricity!" The
deceased, however, did not heed the
warning, and trod on the wire. The
boy then saw the deceased reach down
and grasp the wire with his hands.
The deceased's body then began to
tremble and he shouted, "Ah ya! ah
ya!" Suddenly he collapsed, and fell
unconscious on the roof. The witness
to the accident immediately summoned
assistance, but the deceased was found
to be dead.

Captain Messer added that the wire
on which the deceased had trod was not
an electric wire, but a wire which had
become charged by coming in contact
with a live wire. The deceased wore
leather shoes at the time of his death,
and only a hundred volts of electricity
were alleged to have been passing through
the wire at the time of the accident.

He explained that whilst one hundred
volts is not considered strong enough to
be dangerous, the fact that the roof was
covered with wet cement and concrete
might have added to the strength of
the current.

Evidence was given by the Chinese
boy who witnessed the accident, a
Chinese coolie and a woman who were
on the roof at the time of the accident,
the Chinese foreman in charge of the
repair work on the roof of the building,
Detective Inspector O'Sullivan, Mr. H.
W. Bird, of the firm of Palmer and
Turner, architects for the recent altera-
tions on the building, Mr. F. Graham,
manager of the Hongkong Electric Com-
pany, Dr. Macfarlane, Medical
Officer in charge of the Victoria
Mortuary and the Chinese contractor
for the alterations.

After all the witnesses had been called
Mr. Wood reviewed the evidence and
mentioned to the Jurors that the
purpose of the enquiry was principally
to instruct the public in the fatal
effect of coming in contact with a live
wire.

At the Coroner's suggestion the Jury
returned a verdict of death due to
electricity as the result of misadventure.

£17,000,000,000 WAR.

An Austrian financial expert estimates
that the total cost of the war to the end
of March had been £17,000,000,000, fully
one-quarter of which has been borne by
Britain.

The Entente Powers' share
£11,000,000,000, of which Britain has
contributed over £4,000,000,000. France
£2,800,000,000, Russia £2,900,000,000,
and Italy £2,900,000,000.
The Central Powers' share £5,000,000,000,
Germany's portion being £2,180,000,000,
and Austria-Hungary's £2,820,000,000.
Reuter.

THE MAGISTRACY.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE
AGAINST A MOTOR-CAR DRIVER.

The Chinese driver of motor car No.
43 was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood
this morning to answer a charge of
manslaughter.

It was alleged that the defendant
whilst driving his car in Queen's Road
West yesterday, knocked down and ran
over a Chinese schoolboy of sixteen years
of age, who resided at No. 163 Queen's
Road West.

The case was formally adjourned
till fixed at \$200.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
PROSECUTION.

Mr. A. R. Cavalier, of the Education
Department, summoned a Chinese school-
master before Mr. J. R. Wood, to
answer the charge of conducting an
unregistered school.

The defendant was formally remanded
until next Friday.

A DROSS OPIUM CASE.

Mr. Wood this morning fined a
Chinese \$150, with the alternative of
three months' hard labour, on the
charge of being in the unlawful pos-
session of 4½ taels of dross opium.

"HALF A SHIP MISSING."

Mr. E. Johnston, a Chief Officer in
the Blue Funnel Steamship Company,
charged a Chinese coolie, before Mr.
Wood this morning, with the larceny of
a steel plate from a Blue Funnel
steamer.

In answer to the charge, the defend-
ant said that he had taken the
iron plate because he thought it
was not wanted aboard the vessel.

His Worship (to the complainant):
Are you missing much from the ship?
Complainant: We are missing half
the ship every time she comes in port.
They take cable, shackles and every-
thing they can get their hands on. I
have already reported the matter to the
Police.

His Worship sentenced the defendant
to three months' hard labour.

ERECTING A MATSHED
WITHOUT A PERMIT.

Mr. Sara, of the Public Works
Department, this morning summoned
the manager of the Nan Yang
Tobacco Company, before Mr. Dyer
Ball, for erecting a matshed at Causeway
Bay without a permit from the building
authorities.

The defendant, who pleaded guilty to
the offence, explained that he had
obtained permission to erect the matshed
from the Police Inspector at Causeway
Bay, with the understanding that it
would not obstruct the roadway. The
defendant had been unaware that it was
also necessary for him to obtain a permit
from the Public Works Department.

After evidence was heard His Wor-
ship discharged the defendant with a
caution.

THE TRANSPORT OF SUPPLIES
FROM AMERICA.

A British shipmaster makes the
following suggestion in the columns of
the New York Herald.

My fellow shipmasters in the carrying
trade, like myself, have naturally been
greatly interested in the various sugges-
tions that have been made as to how
the United States could help in the car-
riage of food supplies to the Allies, and
(shortly) to their own troops in France.
There is much talk of a fleet of wooden
ships to be built by the summer or fall
of next year.

But in the meantime there is an
available source of supply that does not
seem to have been thought of. There
is a very large number of ships at pre-
sent in use in the American coastal
trade. Though collectively known as
"barges," they are in reality vessels of
any size up to schooners of 2,000 to
3,600 tons. They are towed from port
to port by ocean-going tugs. In a few
days and with very little expenditure
they could be put in shape for the
transatlantic voyage, and could be towed
by freight steamships up to a point that
was considered moderately safe, where
they could be taken under convoy and
so brought to their port of destination.
In this way many thousands of tons of
invaluable food supplies could be carried
to France this summer, with little, if
any more risk than has been daily faced
since the outbreak of war by the ships
and men of the carrying trade.

I may say that this is not the opinion
of an amateur, but of a freight ship-
master of twenty-five years' experience,
who has been crossing the Atlantic
continuously since the outbreak of war
in a so-called "tramp" freighter, with
a maximum speed of twelve knots and
who has in the three years safely carried
some 70,000 tons of food supplies and
munitions to the Allied forces in France.

ECONOMY IN THE END.</

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

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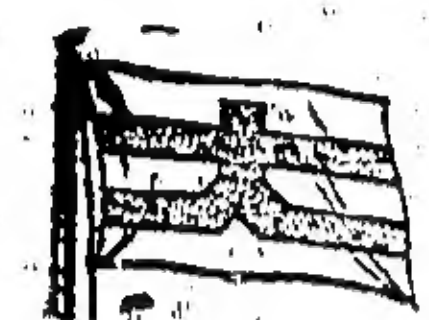
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For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI,
KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU".....

"HAWAII MARU".....

Leaving June 21st, at 9 a.m.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

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ON PROVERBS.

"Have at you with a proverb," exclaims Demetrius of Ephesus in "The Comedy of Errors." "Have at you with another," replies Luba. Both belong to the servant class. A proud man like Demetrius sneers at the popular taste for proverbs and aphorisms, and with that part of a sophisticated world which considers itself more intelligent than the masses of advice and caution are out of date. In a far more ordinary way we have heard a young man quote a jingle about the weather, who was rebuked by the reply, "There you are! coming at me again with your Shakespeare." As George Eliot remarks, "All people of broad, strong sense have an instinctive repugnance to the men of maxims, because such people only discern that the mysterious complexity of our life is not to be embraced by maxims, and that to lace ourselves up in formulas of that sort is to repress all the divine promptings and inspirations that spring from growing insight and sympathy." To put it less elaborately, proverbs represent the view of the general; but, when it comes to a personal view, people are apt to regard themselves as bright exceptions to general rules.

The average run of proverbs, no doubt, says there are a number of words of this sort which the learned have sought of to differentiate in meaning, are not clever enough for the present day. The nineteenth century towards its end was devastated by the paradox; the twentieth struggles increasingly after the epigram, which, approximating to the epiphany, seeks, by compact exaggeration, to secure some measure of belief and attention. The thinking of sentences of this kind is more a French art than an English. The happy hits in English that a well-stored memory may recall are much fewer than the fulfurling ones intended daily in this land of common sense. John Bull is "bon comme le pain"; but he is not generally expected to be witty. With such persons proverbs will always have a vague, because they offer a means of retort which is impersonal, or a means of wisdom which carries weight by its very antiquity. David appealing to Saul uses a "proverb of the ancients." Yet the lessons which can be derived from proverbs are out of date today. In the eighteenth century people liked to enlarge their understanding; in the nineteenth to improve the occasion; in the twentieth they are afraid of being priggy, or anxious to be amusing. They seek not after truth, but adjectives.

Proverbs, then, nowadays are rather regarded as an interesting clue to national temperament and ways of life than as a direct means of supplying the authorities of the soul. Such is the purpose of collecting them declared in the next little series which, ranging over the world, has now reached India. The imagery and habits of the East are sufficiently different from our own to amuse, if they do not instruct, us. Yet all over the world people come to the same general conclusions, and there is more dull, colour, less stuff here than we should expect, since we are told that "commonplace proverbs have, in most cases, been neglected." Mr. Abdul Hamid Minhas, the compiler, might surely have found more unfamiliar things, or is India far behind Arabia in the path and points of its proverbial lore? The veriest commonplaces, not in their best form, are "Scheming does not avail against fate." "He who leaves a beaten track is sure to go

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